

SULZER SERENE WHILE FACING TAMMANY LASH

Inaction on Gibbs Nomination and Scott's Triumph Fail to Discourage Governor.

QUESTION PRISON PROFITS

Stoppage of Work Increased Contractors' Gain, Says Report in Commending the Wingdale Site.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Albany, Feb. 12.—Governor Sulzer seemed confident that the matters which would be adjusted to his entire satisfaction. He said practically this to-night, although the day's developments in two of the controversies left him small room for feeling cheerful.

The Senate Finance Committee did not hold a meeting to-day. Consequently the nomination for the State Hospital Commission of Milton E. Gibbs, of Rochester, a leader of the anti-Tammany faction of the Democracy, was not reported. Nothing will be done with the appointment until next week, and then it may be held up longer or reported adversely, whichever course "the organization" decides will best demonstrate to the Governor that he is not the state leader, as he proclaimed himself.

The Governor's department inquirers examined Colonel Scott, Superintendent of Prisons, to-day regarding the strongest phases of a series of semi-charges which have developed against him and the prison department. Nothing came out which would further any plan the Governor might have to remove Scott or to force him to surrender in his refusal to appoint Charles F. Rattigan, warden of Auburn prison, a job promised to Rattigan by the Governor.

Delaney Guards Scott.

It did appear, though, that John H. Delaney, one of the investigators, who is said to be Charles F. Murphy, was prepared to ask the witness a question which would introduce a new subject or some fresh phase of an old one—anything to divert the course of the investigation momentarily. This happened two or three times when Colonel Scott seemed to be a little uncertain in his answers or the questions presented by counsel a little more searching than usual.

Most of the examination of the prison superintendent, however, was mild, and the record for to-day will be favorable to him. The chief matter considered was the conduct of the sales department for prison products. This department was in charge of Frederick H. Mills, who received a salary of \$10,000 a year and expenses, besides being provided with an office in New York City while he was selling furniture and other prison products for the state and dealing in the same lines of goods for private business concerns. Critics of Mills and Scott have charged that Mills could not well have the state when he was making money out of the state's business competitors. Chairman Charles of the investigating committee, inquired mildly:

"Can a man serve two masters? Isn't that relation bad on its face?"

"Well, I'm not defending it," replied Colonel Scott. "I merely say that he has sold the goods and the state hasn't suffered. He has sold all the goods the prisons made."

The colonel also said that Mills's salary and expenses during the time he had sold \$100,000 of prison products averaged a selling expense of three-quarters of 1 per cent, while Illinois last year paid 1 per cent on the sale of prison products. Mills's resignation has been in Colonel Scott's hands for some time, he said, but he had done nothing toward accepting it.

Reports against Mills had been made after investigation by Messrs. O'Brien and Van Keunan to Governor Dix, and by Judge McMahon. Asked about them, Colonel Scott replied:

"Well, I don't take any stock in that McMahon report. I'd hate to be dropped on any such report."

He said that Mills's business ability had saved the state in his administration a heavy loss on prison products. "I'm the last man to throw him down," he said, "unless he deserves to be, and then he will be."

"Contractors' Profits" Too Great.

Chairman Carlisle had read into the record a communication to Governor Sulzer from James G. Meyer and Leon V. Weinstein, who were named as members of the commission on new prisons by Governor Dix in 1912. These men declared that the Wingdale prison work never should have been stopped, as Governor Dix and Colonel Scott urged, and that the stopping of this work resulted in much profit to the contracting firm and dealers in supplies for the new prison.

"The Carlin Construction Company, the Putnam Sandstone Company and others have been paid for prospective profits," they declared. The Putnam Sandstone Company is the concern in which Representative Edwin Merritt, Jr., ex-speaker of the Assembly, is heavily interested.

Meyer and Weinstein say they took the ground that the work on the Wingdale prison could not be abandoned without the passage of enabling acts by the Legislature, but the attitude of Governor Dix forced the abandonment of work, nevertheless. Since that time the site has stood idle.

After discussing the great need of relief from intolerable prison conditions at Sing Sing, the Governor's correspondents say the Wingdale site, about which Governor Dix raised such a fuss, was entirely adequate, if not ideal, and a new prison should be built soon to help out the overcrowded and unsanitary Sing Sing.

Governor Sulzer was asked this afternoon if any charges had been filed against Colonel Scott.

"No," he said, "the colonel and I have a very good understanding."

"Have you heard, Governor, of the reports that political opponents of Colonel Scott were going about the state trumping up charges against him, and that they had your sanction?"

The Governor replied that he had only heard of this through the newspapers and that the matter between him and the Prison Superintendent was progressing very satisfactorily.

Governor Sulzer said that he had seen Colonel Charles F. Rattigan, whom Thomas Mott Osborne is backing for warden of Auburn prison. The Governor said that the matter "was referred to" in their conversation.

"Is Mr. Rattigan still a candidate for the position?"

"I believe he is," said the Governor. "Is he going to get it?"

"That matter is also progressing satisfactorily. As I have said before, I never trumps bridges till I get to them," was the reply.

30,000 GIRLS TO STRIKE

Children's Dressmakers to Tie Up 200 Shops in Ten Days.

With the dispute of the kimono and wrapper girls ended and the strike of the white goods workers still on, a new strike of girls, affecting thirty thousand workers in about two hundred shops, it was announced yesterday, is planned by the Misses' and Children's Dressmakers' Union, Local 26, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

J. Sirote, organizer of the union, said last evening that the strike will take place within ten days. The demands, which were ratified at mass meetings some time ago, are a fifty-hour working week, a per cent increase in wages, union conditions payment for four holidays in the year and sanitary shops.

The eight thousand kimono and wrapper makers will return to work to-day, and would have gone back yesterday if it had not been a holiday.

Mrs. John C. Rogers, of the Women's Political League, it was stated, has taken an interest in the strikers, and has invited them to matinees in the Maxine Elliott Theatre on February 17 and 18. Miss Maude Younger said last evening that the suffragettes may organize a parade of the strikers to the theatre on the first day of the matinee.

There was a riot in front of the Star Underwear Company's factory, which is near the Labor Temple, late yesterday afternoon, when a number of girl workers were attacked by pickets, and, among other things, bombarded with overripe fruit. Hurling as weapons were being resorted to when the police reserves arrived and dispersed the crowd of pickets, after arresting a number of them.

Albany, Feb. 12.—The appointment of a committee of five Assemblymen to investigate complaints of brutal treatment to striking garment workers of New York is proposed in a resolution introduced to-day by Assemblyman Meyer Greenberg. The committee would also investigate the report that magistrates courts take the word of employers against the testimony of credible civilian witnesses and convict strikers against the weight of evidence.

The resolution was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

FORTUNE IN OLD TRUNK

Bonds with Face Value of \$100,000 Found by Junkman.

The discovery of stocks and bonds having a face value of \$100,000 in a trunk filled with old papers was made recently by an East Side rag picker, according to William and Herman Silverman, attorneys at No. 30 Nassau street, who announced yesterday that they had instituted a search for the heirs of General Daniel C. McCallum, to whom the certificates belonged.

In the trunk also was some of the correspondence of General McCallum, who was an engineer in the Union army in the Civil War. Among the letters, Herman Silverman said, was one from Lincoln's Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, commending General McCallum's work as director of the military railroads in transporting Sherman's army to Georgia and making possible the march to the sea.

The lawyers are unwilling to divulge the exact circumstances of the discovery or the name of the discoverer. Nor would they say what the securities were except that they were issued about fifty years ago and that the companies represented had been long since merged with others.

One of the documents was a will written by the general, but not signed by him, in which he directs that \$5,000 be used to buy United States bonds to be given to his daughter Eliza, and in the event of her death or marriage to be given to the People's Institute in Havana, Schuyler County. There were numerous telegrams from Stanton and two maps of battlefields that General McCallum made before engagements were begun.

\$94,585,628 FOR ARMY

Appropriation Bill With Many Amendments Before Senate.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Carrying a total appropriation of \$94,585,628, the army appropriation bill was reported to the Senate to-day from the Committee on Military Affairs. The committee increased the advance made by the House to the extent of \$20,000.

A number of amendments in the shape of legislation were added, most important of which provides for change in the method of appointment and constitution of courts martial along the lines of a bill which passed the Senate recently. The March law, so called, requiring the presence of officers with their commands, was so amended as to provide that service performed as regimental, battalion or squadron staff officers should be construed as service with the troops. Another amendment providing for the return to service of officers who have been relieved for physical disability upon recovery was inserted.

The aviation provision of the House bill for an increase of 50 per cent in the salaries of officers engaged in aviation salaries was eliminated, as this subject is under consideration by both House and independent bills.

Of the increase in appropriation, \$50,000 is for the rifle shooting competition at Camp Perry, Ohio, next September in connection with the centennial celebration of Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

LAND VALUES AND LIGHTS

Former Depend on Latter, City Engineer Declares.

"One are light is worth one policeman," according to C. T. Lacombe, chief engineer of the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity, who last night addressed the Municipal Art Society and the Illuminating Engineers' Society at the National Arts Club, No. 119 East 9th street. "Each are light is worth one policeman," he said, "turns on honest police. Light in a great city is the chief factor governing real estate values. Proper lighting of the streets may raise the value of a lot \$5,000."

He said the lighting of the city had more than doubled in the last ten years. Slides were used during his talk to show the development in city lighting in the last thirty years. Arthur William and William E. Wentz also spoke.

BILL HITS 'PAUPER' STIGMA

Legislature Asked to Provide a Home for the Aged.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Albany, Feb. 12.—Assemblyman Aaron J. Levy has introduced a bill providing a home for the aged of both sexes in the lower part of the state. The measure requires that the superintendent of the poor of Suffolk, Westchester and Rockland counties shall select one person, and the Mayor of New York five, to constitute a board of governors to superintend the institution.

Mr. Levy said his purpose was to remove the stigma that is associated with "almshouse" and "poorhouse."

SULZER MEASURE WOULD INCORPORATE EXCHANGES

Governor's Stock Reform Plan Gives Jurisdiction to Superintendent of Banks.

"DISCRIMINATION" BARRED

Voluntary Associations Prohibited and Broker's Relations with Customer Regulated in Other Measures.

Albany, Feb. 12.—The State Superintendent of Banks would have jurisdiction over stock exchanges if a bill introduced to-day at the suggestion of Governor Sulzer becomes a law. The measure is designed to bring about the incorporation of the New York Stock Exchange and other exchanges.

The suggestion of state supervision and regulation of stock exchanges by compelling their incorporation was opposed by a committee representing the New York Stock Exchange at a recent conference with the Governor.

Two other stock exchange reform measures were introduced to-day by Senator Stilwell and Assemblyman Levy. One would compel a broker to report to a customer the name of the party with whom he deals in the buying or selling of stock and the specific time of the sale or purchase. The other would make it unlawful for the New York Stock Exchange to prohibit its members from doing business with or for the members of other exchanges.

The incorporation bill would require all exchanges to incorporate after September 1, 1913. Voluntary associations for the purpose of conducting exchanges would be prohibited after that date, and may be enjoined at the suit of the Attorney General. Members participating in exchange transactions would be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Exchanges would be subject to inspection, supervision and examination by the Superintendent of Banks in practically the same manner as banking corporations are now supervised. The exchanges would be required to report to the Superintendent of Banks within twenty days after the last business day of September in each year, under forfeiture of \$500 a day for every day such report is withheld.

The bill provides the method whereby unincorporated exchanges may be incorporated upon a vote of a majority of the governing board with the consent of a majority of the members. The Superintendent is not authorized to refuse his consent to incorporation of any existing exchange.

Provision is made for the summary expulsion of a member who fails to meet his obligations, and the sale of his seat at public auction for the benefit of his creditors. The bill also would permit an exchange "to dissolve its members and impose penalties, or summarily expel a member for violation of the rules, regulations and bylaws of the corporation."

Governor Sulzer said:

One of these bills is designed to prevent, in so far as possible, a broker from stealing the money of a customer. It is represented to me that brokers will get an order to buy a certain stock at a certain figure, or at the market, and instead of buying it at that figure, they shade it an eighth, a quarter, or a half, and tell the customer that was the best they could do. And that is the difference, and that is the money they steal. I have drawn this bill with a view to preventing that.

The other bill was drafted to prevent discrimination against other exchanges. It is represented to me that the New York Stock Exchange refuses to execute orders coming from the brokers of the Consolidated Exchange. I think that is an unjust discrimination. In my opinion the public institution, and any man who has a stock or bond to sell, or who wants to buy a stock or bond, ought to have the right to go to the exchange of his choice. I am a member of the Consolidated Exchange, and whether he is a member of Jones, Brown & Smith, why then the members of these other exchanges is bound my pen. I have drawn this bill with a view to preventing that.

It is for the Legislature to determine just what legislation it should pass to remedy evils in the stock exchanges and place upon the statute books legislation in the interest of the public.

The Governor said his attention had been called to the controversy between the American Bank Note Company and the New York Bank Note Company to the charge that the Stock Exchange will not list securities unless they are engraved by the former company. He had investigated the matter, he said, but was not a loss to know how you can legislate on that matter. However, he said, the matter was being considered.

The Governor made public a letter received from James H. Mahon, president of the New York Stock Exchange, giving the reasons for the recent activity of the American Bank Note Company, a matter to which reference was made by the Executive when the Stock Exchange committee called on him. Mr. Mahon reported that the sale of this stock was bona fide.

Assemblyman Levy said to-night that after a joint hearing scheduled before the Senate and Assembly codes committees on February 26, it is planned, to immediately take up the ten measures for the purpose of appropriate amendments if any are considered necessary at the time that speedy enactment may follow.

These wrongs must be righted at once. At the same time we must do it in such manner as not to inflict unnecessary hardship upon honest and innocent men engaged in this field."

TOWER WINS BOBSLED RACE

Fast Time Made on Slide of Tuxedo Toboggan Club.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The Tuxedo Toboggan Club held its second meet of the season to-day on the new Camp Comfort slide. A large crowd came out from New York to witness the sport.

The annual handicap bobsled races were run off for the Tower Cup. Joseph T. Tower, Jr., 123-1-5. There were thirty-two starters, including six women.

Miss Dorothy Kane won the ladies' prize with a net time of 1:54.2-5.

Following are some of the scores:

	Gross	Handicap	Net
Joseph T. Tower, Jr.	1:25-4	1 1/2	1:27-1 1/2
Frederick Davis	1:40-2	2 1/2	1:42-7 1/2
J. L. Burt	1:40-2	2 1/2	1:42-7 1/2
Charles J. Coulter	1:50-4	3 1/2	1:53-7 1/2
J. Miller	1:50-4	3 1/2	1:53-7 1/2
Charles Lanier	1:50-4	3 1/2	1:53-7 1/2
W. A. Larned	2:00-6	4 1/2	2:04-1 1/2
Miss Dorothy Kane	1:54-2-5	0	1:54-2-5
C. S. Lee	2:00-6	4 1/2	2:04-1 1/2
A. R. Jones	2:00-6	4 1/2	2:04-1 1/2
M. E. R. Ade	2:04-8	5 1/2	2:10-1 1/2
R. D. Wrenn	2:04-8	5 1/2	2:10-1 1/2
J. T. Scott	2:04-8	5 1/2	2:10-1 1/2

Official starter, Police Captain G. O. Bush; official timer, Deputy Sheriff Richmond Talbot. The race will be continued next Sunday.

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Is the mortgage on your house less than it was ten years ago?

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FIGHTS USE OF NARCOTICS

Dr. Alsberg Wants States and United States to Co-operate.

The first public utterance of Dr. Carl L. Alsberg since he succeeded Dr. Harvey Wiley as chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, made before the Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products at its annual dinner at the Waldorf last night, placed the bureau on record as ready to use every lawful means to end the drug habit in this country. Dr. Alsberg appealed to the manufacturers to co-operate with him.

The department had been fairly successful in stamping out adulteration in food-stuffs, Dr. Alsberg said, and he promised that there would be no let-up in the enforcement of the pure food and drugs act. But loopholes in the law, he said, made it more difficult to control the distribution of inferior patent medicines and narcotic drugs. He expressed hope and promise that the Shingle act would enable the government to compel the removal of all fraudulent curative claims from packages of these articles.

"Whom as the outlook seems," the physician continued, "there is yet a ray of hope in the attitude of a small but powerful portion of the press, which has voluntarily secured its advertising columns until they contain only clean and honest matter. But a great task remains. It is to protect the public from habit-forming drugs, such as opium and cocaine."

"Without the help of the federal government reforms can be introduced, because the states themselves cannot control the supply. Fortunately the greater part of our supply of these drugs is imported. It is therefore feasible, if the state and federal governments co-operate, to keep an accurate record of the fate of all of each consignment imported through the wholesaler and jobber down to the pharmacist, physician, dentist and veterinarian."

"If the federal government does its share, state officials by an examination of federal records will be able to learn what quantities of narcotics are coming into the state and to whom they are consigned. Each state will then be in a position to control this source of our people's ills."

STATE ASKED TO STOP NIGHT WORK OF WOMEN

Factory Investigating Commission Urges Hours Be Restricted to 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WANTS INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Labor Conditions in Canneries, Bakeries and Tenement Houses Condemned in Report to Legislature.

Albany, Feb. 12.—Radical legislation to better conditions under which women work is recommended in the report of the New York State factory investigating commission which was presented to the Legislature to-day.

The commission urges that night work of women in the factories and workshops of the state be at once prohibited. It finds that such work is unnecessary from an economic point of view and indefensible from the standpoint of public welfare. "For it is dangerous to health, injurious to good morals and destructive of the vitality of women as wives and mothers."

The enactment of a new section of the labor law is recommended as follows:

Period of rest at night for women. In order to protect the health and morals of females employed in factories by providing an adequate period of rest at night no woman shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory in this state before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 10 o'clock in the evening of any day.

Deals with Many Problems.

The report of the commission deals with the reorganization of the Labor Department, fire problems, child labor, especially in the canneries and tenements, the women workers in factories and canneries, dangerous trades and, finally, with the general questions of ventilation and sanitation.

In the reorganization of the Labor Department the commission's most important recommendation has to do with the creation of an industrial board. This board is given power, under broad general statutes, to make regulations which shall have the force of law. Two statutes can thus be replaced by those framed to meet the ever-changing conditions of industry.

Referring to the Triangle fire in March, 1911, the report says: "It was primarily the undue crowding that cost 143 lives. And in this respect the Triangle workrooms were like hundreds and thousands of other workrooms to-day. The commission recommends, therefore, besides fire drills, automatic sprinklers and inclosed stairways, that the number of workers in any factory building be limited to the capacity of the stairways."

Concerning child labor and conditions in the canneries the report says:

The canneries operating in the rural districts of the state have never obeyed the child labor law because they never have had to. They have contended that their "sheds," in which the children strip beans and husk corn, are not "factories," and they have quoted, in support of this contention, an opinion of the Attorney General that, under certain conditions, the employment of children less than fourteen

OSBOURNE SAFE BY 3,000 MILES

What It Means To Be Shot When You Are Not, Writer Explains—But Why Take the Pains?—Simply a Case of Mistaken Identification.

Lloyd Osbourne, who was said to have been wounded in Tuesday's fighting in the City of Mexico, said at the Lambs yesterday that he had no idea how the report originated.

"It's somewhat of a surprise to pick up the paper and see you've been shot," he declared, "and especially so in a place where you happen to be. The worst of it is that a lot of good people will refuse to believe that I haven't been shot, and some may go so far as to insist that I'm dead."

"I hope you will deny the story, though it won't do much good, for one can never catch up with a rumor of that sort. Once the public gets the idea that a man's dead he might as well be dead, so far as the writer is concerned."

Years of age in these sheds is legal. This opinion of the Attorney General formed the entering wedge, and soon the road was wide open for the employment of mere babies in these sheds. Of 1,350 children found at work in 33 sheds, 912 were between ten and fourteen years of age, and 11 under ten years. Of these latter the majority (85) were eight or nine years old. The ages of 35 ranged from four to sixteen years, and one was a child of three. The State of New York cannot afford to have the health of any of its children impaired, their education neglected and their lives blighted. The burden of life would be heavily enough on grown shoulders without forcing it prematurely on little children.

Tenement House Conditions Bad.

Home work in the tenement houses revealed evasions of the law. Of this the commission says:

Children from four to fourteen years old are employed in making toys and flowers, extracting the meat from nuts, mending clothes and taking out the basting stitches, willowing plumes, running children through underwear and the like. They work early in the morning before going to school, at noon and often until late at night. One little girl said she never played in the daylight because she had to work then, but that sometimes she was allowed to go out at night, "to save the gas."

The commission recommends that the number of inspectors in charge of home work be increased to insure sanitary conditions and prevent its being done by children under the factory age. If after a fair trial the industrial board concludes that this work is a menace to the workers and to the public at large, it shall have the right to prohibit manufacturing in the tenement houses altogether. The report adds:

There are at present nearly 1,000 children, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen employed in the factories of the state. The state requires a certificate to be filed in all such cases, covering the child's age, his physical condition and his education. Then the state washes its hands of all responsibility with regard to him. He may be put to work in a dusty and poisonous place. Often the child is just over the health line when he is examined and a few months of work put him hopelessly below it. But his certificate has been filed. The state's conscience is clear.

Examinations for Children.

The report suggests that the children be examined from time to time and their working certificates cancelled if they are found to be physically unfit for factory work. It also recommends a minimum educational requirement, continuation of school, and a special inspection of the working places where minors are employed.

If the recommendations of the commission become law, the canneries will be included under the definition of "factories," and so made subject to the law forbidding work for women between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. Considering the perishable nature of the crops, however, the commission believes that a maximum of twelve hours a day and sixty-six hours a week in the rush season might be allowed in the canneries without endangering the safety of the women workers.

The commission found conditions discouraging in bakeries, many of which, especially in New York City, are in cellars. "They are dimly lighted and some of them fearfully and awfully unclean. The bakers have no separate thing for their work, but bake in their underclothes, with bare feet, and often they are not only dirty but diseased."

The commission recommends the prohibition of all new cellar bakeries, the medical examination of bakers and rigid supervision of all bakeries.

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ON SATURDAYS

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